The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869. NUMBER 334.

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WASHINGTON.

Attorney General's Opinion as to the Powers of National Banks.

Surrender of the Quaker City Demanded by the British Minister.

The Paraguayan Mission.

John Cochrane to Succeed Minister McMahon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

THE STEAMER QUAKER CITY.

The British Minister has made a formal demand on the State Department for the surrender of the steamship Quaker City, seized in New York by the United States Marshal for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. Mr. Thornton says the vessel is the property of a British subject, and he will assume all responsibility for the steamer after she reaches Jamaica. Secretary Fish has informed Mr. Boutwell of the facts in the case, and stated that the Treasury Department will not consent to or approve any release the ship. As the vessel has been regularly libelled by a Court, Mr. Boutwell declines to act till he has the Cabinet's advice in the matter.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Municipal Convention was held this afternoon. The ticket finally decided upon was: For Collector, F. A. Boswell; for Register, Hiram D. Gore; for Land Surveyor, P. H. Donegan. Boswell is an American, Cook a colored man, and Donegan, an Irishman. Reputation absent that the Republicans can carry the city, unless a split takes place, and some of the nominal candidates threaten to run independent, in which case the election is hopeless.

THE ARMY ASSIGNATS WAR PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION had a meeting last night, and resolved to take the necessary measures to build a monument to pay to the memory of such of their comrades as died in rebel prisons. Effort will be made to induce Congress to grant the small square at the intersection of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue for the purpose.

DISAPPOINTED CONTRACTORS.

Some of the contractors who brought about the appointment of the joint Commission on redmond have resorted to writing abusive letters to Judge Advocate General Holt, of the Dyer court, and at the same time insulting to General George H. Thomas, its President.

VIRGINIA ELECTION ORDER.

The following is a new paragraph to General Canby's order, announcing the sixth of July as the day for voting on the Virginia Constitution, which, relate to ordaining order and securing free votes:

"All bar rooms and saloons, and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, will be closed from sunset of the 5th day of July to sunrise of the 7th day of July, and during that time the sale of all intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Any person violating this Police officers of counties will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order, and will arrest any person and hold for trial all persons who may violate it, or who may be found drunk or disorderly during the days of election. Police officers of cities will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order, and will arrest

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION FOR GRAIN.

The committee appointed by the recent convention of the Boards of Trade of the lake cities have returned from their trip eastward, having paved the way for the successful accomplishment of the business upon which they were sent. They have conferred with the Directors and officers of the Northwestern, the Burlington & Quincy, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, and with Governor Hoffman and the officers of the Board of Control of the Erie Canal, and also with the leading elevator owners of Buffalo and Chicago, and have obtained from them all, or nearly all of them, the assurance that whatever reduction in the rates of railroad freights west of Chicago, of elevator charges in Chicago and Buffalo, and of tolls on the Erie Canal is required to keep the entire grain business in its present channel, shall be effected. Governor Hoffman regards the entire tolls on grain on the Erie Canal as a mere bagatelle compared with the vital importance to Buffalo, Oswego, Albany and New York of retaining the business. He will, therefore, recommend that the canal men, now six cents per bushel, be wholly abolished, if necessary. The proprietors of the railroads chiefly interested are fully impressed with the importance of co-operation, in such reductions as will concentrate the entire grain trade of the Northwest at this point. If there should prove to be any backwardness on the part of the elevator proprietors of Chicago, which is not anticipated, the railroads will send the grain to elevators of their own, and this should be the last resort. Such co-operation in attaining this result has been pledged by all the parties who have an interest in the matter that the city of shipment of grain from any and every point of Northern and will be made several cents cheaper, *via* Chicago and Buffalo to New York, than can possibly be done by any other route. The committee are satisfied that some of the rival routes have been induced to transport grain at less than normal rates in the hope to divert the traffic into new channels. But the plans of the committee will wholly thwart all such endeavors, and will restore the entire grain trade to its normal route. Of this we have not the smallest doubt. Navigation will not go out of fashion for some time to come.

CHINESE LABOR.

Political demagogues are discussing the dire consequences which they allege will result from the introduction of Chinese into the evil of Chinese immigration, supplemented and aggravated by the adoption of the Pittsburgh Resolutions, have reached the point of fear that the sixty thousand joss-worshippers now scattered over the Pacific slope, with all the possible augmentation of years to come, will be able to regulate our government; a dependency of China, are congratulating themselves upon the opportunity of obtaining a sufficiency of labor at rates of wages which will render of easy accomplishment many enterprises hitherto impracticable. The Chinese are an enterprising people, and they are going to stay. They are going to prosper, and to discover and quick to appropriate new fields of industry, and they are happy and contented with wages on which a Caucasian would starve—or sponge—sooner than accept. It is alleged that they come into injurious competition with the laboring class; but this is not true to any considerable extent, and the opposition to them on this score usually comes from a class which has not hitherto demonstrated its right to greater social consideration than the Chinaman receive. Notwithstanding all that blind prejudice, arising, generally, from ignorance, has alleged to their disadvantage, the laboring Chinese are superior—we use the term advisedly—as industry, temperance and economy and thrift, to a large proportion of the foreign laborers who are landed upon our Eastern shores, and quite their equals in morality. They are not altogether free from vice and wickedness. In this latter item is to a reluctant that it is held at remarkably cheap rate, and it must be confessed that murders have been committed by the Chinamen in California, and many of them possess very loose notions in regard to rights of property. But the fact that the California Penitentiary contains a very large proportion of Chinamen is hardly a fair indication of the relative honesty of the race, because when one of them is charged with a crime a very little testimony, colored, or false, by prejudice, is sufficient to secure his conviction by a jury every man of whom believes that all Chinamen will steal. Yet the truth is that many of them are entirely trustworthy; while their natural docility and love of servility will make them excellent material for moral instruction and steady examples of moral soundness when our Christian men and women will condescend by precept and example to teach them. The treatment which the Chinese have received on the Pacific Slope and Territories has not been of a character calculated to develop in them the highest moral sentiment. They have been common subjects for the tormenting devilries of brutal men and boys; they have been waylaid by dogs, cruelly beaten, robbed and maltreated in a thousand different ways; and it is only within a few years that public sentiment has reprobated the conduct of their tormentors. To this day there are found in California public journals vile enough to justify the mobbing of Chinamen by other less worthy foreigners, the latter having either present or prospective votes, while we wasted by the party which abhorrent sentiments of the ignorance, brutishness, indecency and brutality of the country. Under such circumstances, it is strange that the Chinese on the Pacific have remained the quiet, inoffensive, docile people they are. Instead of becoming very Ishmaelites. They are as tractable as our negroes, and equal to them in aptitude for labor requiring skill or dexterity. They are as "handy as a live Down-Easter," as much as Moses, as patient as Patrick, and diligent as the proverbial ant. They labor from sunrise to sunset in the longest days, stopping only for necessary food and drink; never "sojering" when the boss' back is turned, or smoking a shade under the plea of excessive heat or fatigue. The superintendents of the work on the Central Pacific Railroad, with perfect knowledge should they affirm, say that Chinamen will accomplish in a day more hard work than the same number of white laborers.

Many things are accomplished in California by means of cheap Chinese labor, which could not be done without it. The woollen mills of San Francisco would have to suspend operations if they were compelled to employ white men and women at the wages they would demand; but, with their four hundred Chinamen, who work for a dollar a day and "find themselves," and make no disturbance, working night and no Sunday keep, don't get drunk on Saturday night and fail to go to work on Monday morning, their mills are enabled to compete with Eastern factories. As laborers on the farm, in the dairy, vineyard, orchard or garden, Chinamen are rapidly becoming very extensively and faithfully, and when once they have learned their duties they need no looking after. As house servants only the most idle are superior to them. They are quiet as an echo, and do not hear nonsense and dig no ore, and do not grumble if asked to vary their duties by putting wash or dishes in the garden, or doing a little dirty work about dwelling. In short, they are the most valuable class of laborers that have ever been introduced into California, and they have been introduced in such numbers as to be a positive benefit to the State. Let the Chinese immigration continue, and let the Chinese compare favorably for cleanliness with people of other nationalities. They use some articles of food which are not usually found for sale in American markets; but as a general thing they do not eat rats and puppies when they can get anything better. Their favorite perfumery are not savory to unaccustomed nostrils; but their water have been diffusively squatted from ours. They like an occasional cup of tea, coffee, or hot brandy, and are not particularly averse to the favorite stying vices of this country; but it is an extremely rare thing to see a Chinaman "drunk for hours," though one may sometimes be seen the worse for opium, which is their favorite intoxication.

From their point of debarkation at San Francisco the Chinese have spread themselves all over California and the adjacent States and Territories. The love gone north into Montana and British Columbia, and they have come eastward as far as the White Pine country. Now, that the Pacific Railroad is completed, we shall probably soon see them in Chicago and other cities and towns along the line of the road. They go wherever employment is offered to steady and industrious men, and they are sufficiently energetic and enterprising to create employment for themselves. They will be wanted here—if for no other purpose, to tough our white laboring classes the benefits of diligence and economy. But they are wanted also to aid in building and repairing our railroads, in quadrating our farms, and in doing many other things which are necessary to be done, but which cannot be done by white labor because of the cost. Of course, there are many of the white laboring class who fear that the influx will ruin is themselves by the introduction of cheap Chinese labor. Similar objections were made to the introduction of spinning-jennies, power looms and sewing machines, and to every labor-saving machine which has ever been proposed, yet the result predicted never came to pass.

There is no danger to be apprehended from the votes of Chinamen, for the simple reason but few of them will seek the elective franchise. They do not come to this country for permanent homes, but simply for the purpose of making a few hundred dollars, which will enable them to live with comfort in their native land. They leave their wives and children behind them, and they fall be safer there after being duly collected and sent back to their relatives. Should the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment induce any of them to become citizens, we do not know of any good reason why they should be prevented from doing so, and we do not believe they would exercise the right to vote to any considerable extent. But for such proposition there is very doubtful warrant. The chief cities have apparently voted against the Chinese voter, and in every instance in which the Democratic party has elected will be able to maintain its supremacy only by the votes of Chinamen. Further than this, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no power to confer the right of suffrage upon the Chinese, and that decision argues any serious change in the French constitution.

A correspondent, in another column, calls attention to the fact that Judge Breese, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, then a Senator of the United States, made the first official report in Congress in favor of a Pacific railway. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, in 1846, two years before Thomas H. Benton took up the subject, Judge Breese made an elaborate report, of fifty-one pages, recommending the construction of such a road, and designating some point on Lake Michigan as the most suitable eastern terminus. Senator Breese's report was made upon Asa Whitney's memorial of 1845, which had been referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Jo. Daviess has a valuable lot of sheep killed last week by dogs.

The hog cholera has again made its appearance in Moultrie County.

A little niece of the Rev. John A. Kumler, at Danville, was kicked on the head by a horse a few days ago. She is still alive, but in a critical condition.

The *Albion Mirror*, Illinois *Scenic*, and *Golden Republican* have been consolidated, and are now published semi-weekly at Galva.

Prof. Henry, the county master, at Quincy, who committed a rape on one of his pupils, a little girl, was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.

At Peoria, on Saturday last, Edward Redmon, an employe on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, in entering the station at the Railroad Exchange, was knocked to the left and fell. His head was cut, and so badly injured that he died the next day. His parents live near Joliet, and he was lately from Dubuque.

Henry Wargent, who was at Alton, last week, went to the Penitentiary for life for the murder of his boy Benjamin, about two years ago. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and by making such acknowledgment saves his life, as, according to the old law, no murderer can be executed who confesses his crime. Margraf acknowledged his guilt with the utmost indifference.

At Indianola, Vermilion County, there was recently born a child weighing eight pounds, entirely devoid of a head and neck, supporting small projections resembling ears of the dimensions and breast, forming, as it were, the base or commencement part of the cranium. On top of this superficies, or cap-like base, were situated, looking directly upward, the face, eyes, nose and chin, all in human-like form. The ears were perfect. The mother, a farmer's wife, is doing well. Dr. Carpenter will deliver the address at the opening of the new Chicago Medical College, on the 2d of June, and Generals Sherman and Sheridan will be present on the occasion.

In the county of Ottawa, Waconda County, got worth of hogs have been killed by wolves and frozen to death during the winter.

At Lacrosse, on Tuesday, a fight between two prize-fighters—James Williams and Peter Murray—resulted in the former killing the latter. Murray received one fearful gash near the navel, was struck and considerably cut in the right breast, and received a blow below the nipple, and had his right arm wounded.

Millions of pigeons are nesting in the eastern part of Fond du Lac County.

The depth of water over the bar at Oconto is only two feet five inches this spring. It is found difficult to get lumber rafts of the ordinary size across this obstruction.

On Friday night last, Antone Landry, committed for the murder of Alex. Tarlor, and James Mackay, held to bail for rape, broke jail in Wood County.

The wheat elevator at the LaCrosse depot caught fire from a spark of the locomotive, and was totally consumed, with 10,000 bushels of wheat, on Saturday last. The loss is $15,000; insured for $8,000.

The Green Bay *Gazette* states that parties claim to have discovered lead in the vicinity of Auburndale, Clark County, and assert that there are extensive deposits there.

A tax-deed was recently recorded at Prescott, which conveyed eighteen thousand acres of land in wards of $13,000. The document measures between three and four feet in length.

Sylvester Gilbert was drowned in the Wisconsin River, while attempting to jump upon a raft, on the 24th of April last. His body was recovered two weeks ago.

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MICHIGAN.

The fourth annual session of the Iowa Sabbath School Association will be held in the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Des Moines, June 3, 4 and 5. A cordial invitation to Sunday School workers are invited to be present. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will return delegates at one-half the usual fare. All other railroads in the State—also, the Western Union Railroad, from Savanna to Rock Island, Ill.—will require delegates to pay full fare going, and on the return copy will carry delegates for two-thirds of the regular fare each way.

The Episcopal Convocation of this diocese is held at Fairbault this year, and commences June 8.

The Taylor's Falls *Reporter* says the log drives on the Upper St. Croix and its tributaries are making fine time this season.

At Sauk Centre, in a quit relative to shooting a hog, which had been pending for some time, the parties were willing to settle amicably, but neither would agree to pay the costs of the suit. At this point the attorneys in the case volunteered to pay the costs, which proposition was accepted and the suit dropped.

Patrick Clark, residing in Cedar Creek Valley, was fatally injured on Saturday, while on his way home. It is supposed that his cattle started and threw him out of the wagon on the road. His skull was fractured and he was paralyzed. He died on the following Monday.

The Rev. Samuel Hall, preacher of Rev. S. C. Gale, of Minneapolis, arrived there on Friday evening, direct from the Southern Islands, where he has been a missionary for the past thirty years.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is informed that Oscar Hall, of King has over a lot of fine blooded stock, consisting of five Devon cows, four yearling Devon calves, one Ayrshire bull, three blooded Devon bulls, one Ayrshire bull, and two cows of Durham—one of Durkins, and one of Brahmas.

Two men, named Hall and Hamilton, were arrested at Junction City and delivered up to the military authorities at Hays. He got away from the military, but how, is not known. It is reported that he made an attempt to persuade some money at Hays, and threatened, in case of refusal, to burn the town. Hamilton has not yet been captured.

The Governor's private secretary, Antoine Laundry, committed for the murder of Alex. Tarlor, and James Mackay, held to bail for rape, broke jail in Wood County.

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MINNESOTA.

A young man in Minneapolis says that the woman who wouldn't allow him to become her son-in-law. The youth who might, under other circumstances, have been her son-in-law, fired a revolver at her husband with a load of buckshot.

A man living in Taney County sent his boy to mill, a distance of seven or twelve miles, and, he not returning as soon as usual, a neighbor sent his boy to see what had become of him. The boy found the father's team in the woods, a party started in search for the youths. After travelling about a mile they found the boy dead by the side of the road, a large panther tearing the flesh from the remains of one of the boys—the last sent out. His father fired and killed the panther. The mutilated remains of the other boy were also found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A British officer in Quebec had an eye knocked out by a cricket ball, the other day.

The Indian population of Oregon is 17,000, but only 10 or 16 that are considered truly valuable.

The Sultan proposes to disembrow the Mohammedan Russian Consulate at Jerusalem, by the Ottomans, to apply to state purposes its lands, estimated to yield one million sterling a year.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Alabama, who defeated the American yacht, Sappho, was beaten in a recent contest with a number of other yachts of the Long Island Yacht Club.

Northern Liberties Hall, one of the ancient landmarks of Philadelphia, is in process of demolition. A new hall is to be built on the defeat of Braddock's army, for officers' quarters.

The mammoth bass drum for the Peace Jubilee has arrived in Boston. Part in Hamburg, the heads of the drum were taken from two whole heads of cattle. The circumference of the drum is inscribed the motto, "Let us have Peace."

The crops in the South, according to the journals of that region, are looking remarkably well, and were a few weeks ago. The unusual frequency of the floods, and the extraordinary cold spells have worked no serious injury.

The Bridgeport, Conn., aqueduct must be in a bad way, judging from the fact that a member full of the members of the city government, on a recent inspection tour, one blood-sucker, and a mixed mass of other filthy stuff.

The Commissioners of Waldeck, Germany, have given public notice that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any person who is addicted to the pernicious habit of smoking, nor can such addicted must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to the vice.

Samuel Hallett, a well-known dry goods merchant, returned to that city on Saturday from the Cuban headquarters. He predicts that, by December, the greater part of the General Jordan's General Caspedes has 1,500 Americans in his army, and that he expects to marry more in a few weeks.

At Meredith, N. H., on Saturday last, a man struck his wife with the poker, when the child interposed and received the blow. The weapon struck her head, and she ran screaming into the street, where a passing man pulled it out. She died a few days ago. The murderer is under arrest.

Judge Brady, of New York, decided, last week, that a quo warranto was the right writ to threaten the removal of a mayor or to cut off the salary of a city of a house in order to enforce the payment of a claim. Mandamus or fund process to collect money paid under such circumstances could be recovered in the courts.

Dr. Engel, the head statistician of Prussia, gives the following statistics of the increase of the population of France during the last twenty years: In 1846 it was 35,400,000; in 1856 it amounted to 36,500,000; in 1866 to 38,067,094; in 1867 there were 1,064,230 births, 844,000 deaths, and 19,000 marriages.

The working women of Boston are organized into nine societies, called respectively Order of Fidelity, Order of Industry, Order of Unity, Industrial Order, C. S. M. Unity, Working People's Order of Liberty, Women's Homestead League, Order of Equity, opposed to all secret societies, Working Women's League, New England Working Women's League.

Mr. Langham reports to the French Academy that, last October, he inoculated himself with the germs of cancer, and that he is consequently the first test-dead in history. The experiment was made to satisfy himself and the profession whether or not cancer was contagious. Dr. Langham reports the testing that no unpleasant consequences have as yet been experienced, six months having passed since the inoculation. Among the other distinguished persons Sheridan will be present on the occasion.

At Rutland, Vt., which has been scantily supplied with water for many years, the discovery has just been made that an unfailing supply can be had in the yard of the Mineral Springs Hotel. After getting into deep water, one of the young ladies fell overboard, and in the effort to save her the boat was capsized, precipitating the whole party into the water. One of the young men and all of the young ladies were saved.

On the 9th inst., a man by the name of Gilford, a citizen of Cherokee County, was taken out by an officer and shot dead. He was charged with the murder of Mr. Hall, in Crawford County, in the fall of 1867, and was being taken to the county seat for examination, when he was killed. Gilford was a desperate character, and had come into the bands of the defendant, and as the equity of their pleas had altogether failed, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

POLITICAL.

In Iowa Judge Williams declines candidacy for Senator Grimes' place.

General Butler is said to be already at work for Governor Claflin's place.

Governors Geary, Burbank, Scott and Fairchild were together at Cincinnati last week.

The Virginia Board of Public Works Commissioners have appointed a colored man to be a Police Magistrate.

The Hon. Henry M. Turner, a well-known colored man, has been appointed Postmaster, at Macon, Ga.

Mayor Putnam, of Portland, will probably be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine.

Waxford County, Mich., which was organized last winter, has elected Republican County officers.

The new Legislature of Nebraska will reserve an income of $7,000; the Rev. Morgan Dix, $13,500; and Charles F. Lowe, the County Clerk, $8,984.

Victor Hugo's novel, "Les Miserables," is now published complete in the French, is said to be only the first of three works, in which the author of the significant name will be exhaustively presented. The two following are to deal with France under the Bourbons, and France of the Republic.

At the sale of the personal effects of General Scott, at Elizabeth, N. J., last week, the collection of curiosities from Mexico was purchased by Colonel Fay for fifty cents. Other relics of the Mexican war and Napoleonic times, and of the Indian wars, were recently mustered out of service. He shot one of the members of the regiment the night the regiment left Santa Fe. The fact that he was arrested at Junction City and delivered up to the military authorities at Hays. He got away from the military, but how, is not known. It is reported that he made an attempt to persuade some money at Hays, and threatened, in case of refusal, to burn the town. Hamilton has not yet been captured.

The German Theatre at Saginaw City, owned by Mrs. Charles Meyers, was burned on the 8th. Loss over $5,000; insured for $2,000—that of the members of the regiments the night the regiment left Santa Fe. The fact that he was arrested at Junction City and delivered up to the military authorities at Hays. He got away from the military, but how, is not known. It is reported that he made an attempt to persuade some money at Hays, and threatened, in case of refusal, to burn the town. Hamilton has not yet been captured.

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NEW YORK.

Our Washington Correspondent in Manhattan.

The Improvements of a Year.

Mercantile Opinion of Boutwell's Financial Administration.

Mr. A. T. Stewart and Mr. Boutwell Three Months After Inauguration.

The Free Trade Issue at the Seaports.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The first thing that struck me, as I approached New York, on Monday, was the improvement in the suburbs. Between New Brunswick and the North River, in New Jersey, I found a village progressing, and partially built every two miles. Between Orange and Hoboken there is probably forty thousand people resident in and by it. Newark, less popular, but more populous, is nearly of the size of San Francisco. Between Newark, New York and the heights beyond the Orange Mountains there is a mighty march, which, in twenty years, need to compare with the isle of Dogs, below London, or with the Parisian marches below Rome. Now it is filling up with stores and factory buildings, and no longer with cottages and rectories that their numerous traits make it almost a merry place to see. Also at the top levels a number of artificially level lots, of making this huge swamp a pen of desperate criminals, hiding and skating here! There is a decorative new road over Newark Meadows; and I steam whistle for every "deep-mouthed toy" and a town for every fugitive. Back on the Orange Mountains, with Newark and Jersey City are springing up: Montclair, Ragiswood, and others, likewise in name and character, the counterparts of London and Paris. A real estate agent said to me that a hundred thousand New Yorkers lived in New Jersey. Their morning villages are parts of villas on the sides of the Palisades and up the rocky precipices of Bellaqua. Within a few years the ferry boats to New York and the improved lots of country. Life and agriculture have driven New Yorkers up the Hudson, and are now driving them over the suburban jungles. The old prejudice that used to exist against New Jersey has been broken down by the railroads, on the top of its being the same and necessary servility of that State to a railway corporation, and from a desire of the Jerseymen, itself grown rich, to be rich in a big city has no business to recognize small neighborhood prejudices, or to be controlled by short-sighted politicians. Jersey is fairly intoxicated with the delight of having smashed the village system, and Boston is farthest from the refinement of Athens when she means to be rich. I am to understand, when I see growing towns or districts straitening each other, of the mile twins towns or half a mile apart, which need to be united, and which in their steeple clocks look across the river in mutual absurdity.

NEW YORK SCENERY LIFE.

After I had passed the North River and entered, within two days, other suburban districts of interest and city. I found myself among the extraordinary growths of this outlying villa and village life. Like every great development of man's energy, it is a mixture of the best and the worst. The need was for a home for one's self, away from the noise and unsanitary association. The result was a Gothic and Tycoon villa, and a Gothic and Tycoon villa, and a piece of green ground that one could call his own. The need and this dream made the speculative builder, who, with vehicles and hoarding, ran up the cheapest possible row of houses, as the lottery directs, and, dismounting about four somewhere ten or twenty miles distant, with a "Lots for Sale" sign, and a name like Washington. You buy the night book or the night train gives a no alternative but to stay in the city all night, to the disturbance and exposition of your family. If you go down to the ferry late, begging yourself with dreams of garrotters.

2. Pay from eighteen hundred dollars to four thousand dollars a year in the city for house rent or

3. Board, and eat hash.

These are the alternatives of life in New York. A city exhaustive without parallel—of a suburban home of difficult and irregular accessibility. A meagre looking at the various and expensive lodges of the villas about New York, and seeing the picturesque perches of the villages, is unable to the penalty of a winter in the suburbs in the merely pecuniary problem for many families. Thirty-five miles now radiate from the city, some of them piercing for a very short distance to some eastern suburb. The most valuable property in America is said to be that of the little States Island Road, sixteen miles long, but all owned by one of Longacre's Wall Street men. The making of these roads, and the steady rise in city real estate, co-operating with the ever-active suburb-ities, are speculation in suburban lots a new one of the vital features of New York institutions. In the space of a year I have known that thirty new towns formed on both sides of the North River, some on Long Island, many on the bay and the ocean side. What anticipations are indulged in as, of suddenly shifting the whole commercial and manufacturing life of Long Island, of opening vast docks and piers on Harlem River, and building Fifth Avenue Hotels at King's Bridge, and Wall Street banks at Hunter's Point, and the present bay a mere lake of Harlem, perhaps a public-bottom to grow peas and tulips for the people of the city. The speculative side of these dreams will come true, but still there are steady changes and distributions going on in the present city which will make the present city itself to be rebuilt, and which will make the present unpopulation. A Philadelphian said to me, with some disgust:

"I am tired of our tonnage is in coal vessels. The New Yorkers have tapped the coal region and run coal down to Elizabethport and the Raritan Bay, where it is transferred to vessels. I saw a single coal barge, a one hundred thousand dollars. Only three hundred thousand dollars! The poor one looked as though it would sink with its load, and stopping away that I felt for him out of the depths of my soul. The possessor of certain vessels, and New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and other States, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union

APOSTOLIC LETTER.

Plenary Indulgence in the Form of a Jubilee Granted to the Catholic World.

Explanatory Letter From Rev. T. Halligan, Vicar-General.

CHANCERY OFFICE, No. 2 MARBURY STREET, Diocese of Maryland, May 26, 1869.

REV. DR. —— SIR: Herewith, we forward you a copy of the A. postolic letter of our Holy Father, Pius IX., which letter or bull, as it is usually called, is of the utmost importance to the Catholic world. You will please have the same read to your congregation on next Sunday and the two succeeding Sundays, viz., Sixth Sunday after Easter, Ascension Day, and Seventh Sunday after Easter, and the requirements of the Apostolic letter, viz., visiting the churches, &c., &c. Holy Week and Holy Saturday, visiting which churches you may select, &c., &c. Visiting the Church of Chicago for any of the unavoidably hindered, during the time specified in the bull, is a matter that would be profitable to the soul, and a great blessing to the person so visiting. The time of the jubilee given upon the continent of Europe was a year, but in consideration of the time now the jubilee is limited to thirty days, and in this instance the Catholic world keeps it down to the standard. Take, for instance, the Catholic population within in the Turkish Empire. Previous to the late war in which Turkey was involved, the Catholic population of Turkey was twenty-three millions of souls; since the war, which was a religious war, the Catholic population has been reduced to seven millions, a reduction which leaves the present number of Catholics in Turkey only a little more than one-third of the number that existed previous to the war. Hence, it is probable that the Holy Father, in the apostolic letter, has in view the present number of Catholics in Turkey, whose territory is so extensive that it would be impossible for many of the Catholics to visit Rome in the time specified in the bull. Hence

RECENT TRAGEDIES.

Positive Identification of the Remains of the Woman Murdered on Island Three.

Partial Inquest on the Body—A Doctor Implicated.

The Center Patch Tragedy—Mrs. Judson Discharged.

ISLAND THREE TRAGEDY.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office, over the remains of Magdalena L. Claessen, the victim of the terrible and mysterious murder at Island Three, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, whose house the murdered woman had resided, proceeded to the cemetery yesterday, viewed the body, and identified it without doubt. They then repaired before the Coroner's jury, and gave concurrent testimony to the effect that they recognized the body as that of Mrs. M. L. Claessen, a Swedish woman about fifty-five years of age, who came to their house on the 19th of April last, and had remained there, in the capacity of a servant, nursing clothes for the family and for other people, until on Wednesday, May 19, in the forenoon, she put on her things and left the house, saying that she was going to her destination, as she had been in the frequent habit of doing, and that she would return when she had done, bringing nothing or her small bundle with her. She did not return, and Mr. Hanson went to her to inquire as to her whereabouts, expecting to receive from her the money which was due her. She was not there, however, and Mrs. Judson was in the room and said: "She has gone to Chicago, and will not be back for a week." Mr. Hanson returned to his house and related to his family what he had learned of the woman's movements, and they, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Judson, were